ARSENIC IN COURT.

Yale Professors of Chemistry Employed by the State.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22, 1879. Scientific testimony occupied the time of this the third day of the Hayden trial. The morning procoedings were comparatively uninteresting. They consisted of long and wearisome attempts on the part of the defence to secure from Professor Johnson, of Yale, some sort of an admission that the several of which were delivered to another expert for analysis might have become mixed. But the Professor brought to the witness stand the same care and nicety of distinction which are essential in his daily scientific labors. No decisive advantage was gained by the defence other, perhaps, than to mystify the jury and prepare their minds for future arguments that the packages might have been tampered with, although it could not be proven that they were. The principal witness of the day was on the stand all the afternoon. This was Professor Edward Silliman Dana, of Yale College, who seemed to be well up in mineralogy, crysgraphy and chemistry. He it was who analyzed the several lots of arsenic sent him by the State's ounsel, and as proof of identification by comparison his evidence will be of signal importance. a witness he was singularly cool and thorough in his explanations. By the hour of adjournment he had not reached the real point of his testimony, but gave a sort of lecture which was of great scientific interest. was brought into the court room some minutes before the hour of opening, and sat in his usual place for a moment gazing around absently. Scated near him were two of the State's experts, Dr. lewett and Professor White, of Yale, conversing in in under tone. Hayden sat listening intently until his attention was taken by the arrival of his wife. his parents, and a younger brother. Mrs. Hayden who is in court daily, watches the proceedings with the closest interest, and at times buries her careworn face in her handkerchief. Raising it again, tear marks have been more than once visible. Hayden preserves a cool demeanor, and pencils numemoranda in a little red book. His suggestions to his counsel are frequent, and are often ed upon in the cross-examination of the State's witnesses. The court room was thronged throughout the day, and many of Yale's professors and other gentlemen interested in sci were present.

Professor Johnson's cross-examination was re-sumed on the opening of the court. He was closely nterrogated as to the possibility of error in handling the several packages of arsenic placed in his ands by the State, portions of which were transferred to other experts for analysis. He admitted opening the packages at various times, but scored a od point by stating that it was his rule to open nly one package at a time and then close it before touching another. By adopting this simple rule re was no risk of intermingling their contents. On each package was pencilled the date of receipt, thancing to characterize the Professor's pencil marks as hieroglyphics, Professor Johnson, with an amused smile, rejoined quickly, "Oh, no; I'm not a professor of the black art." Mr. Watrous (interrupting)—Never mind, Profes-sor; you needn't disclose your personality. (Laugh-

r.)
After soing over at great length his testimony innef as to the quantities taken from the packages
r analysis, the witness was asked:—"Now, Prossor, I want you to swear that you never took any
senie from those packages, excepting as you have
sted."

tated."

Professor Johnson—Never, sir. I took none out, keepling to weigh and return the contents to the rappers or to deliver samples, as described, for nativity.

wrappers or to deliver samples, as described, to analysis.

The defence thought that they had secured a point in finding a presumed error in the addition on one of the wrappers of quantities contained therein. The inference would be, of course, that if the witness made one mistake the probabilities were that he had made others, and all would go to show a possibility that the packages might have been tampered with without discovery by him. The alleged error in the addition was of ten grains only and a moment later, when the State took the witness again, he was requested to go over the addition.

Mr. Watrous—Will you put those figures down again?

rain? Professor Johnson—Yes; but I may say that I am The new addition showed that the original addi-tion had really been correct. Witness next produced tion had really been correct. Witness next produced the little tin spice box containing the arsenic found in Hayden's barn, and after stating that the purported ounce therein was not exactly an ounce said that correct ounces of arsenic were seldom sold by druggists; they do the weighing quickly so as to get the poison out of the way, and as it is cheap stuff

druggists; they do the weighing quickly so as to get the poison out of the way, and as it is cheap stuff no great care is exercised.

Cross-examined—The weight of the alleged ounce in the tin box is one ounce 33 4-10 grains; Sheriff Hull brought me the scales from the drug store where this arsenic is claimed to have been purchased and I found the ounce weight 91-10 grains short.

PROFESSOR WHITE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Professor White, of Yale College, was recalled, and identified a package of arsenic purchased at the same store by a Mr. Colgrove; the wrapper of this bore, for purposes of identification, Colgrove's private mark—"A. B. C."; some portions wore given to Professors Johnson and Dana for analysis.

Cross-examined—I received the package from Colgrove 16th of October, 1878; on the 18th I opened it and placed about the twentieth part of a grain on the 21st I handed the paper to Professor Johnson, who removed two grains; November 28 I filled four more microscopic slides, amounting to one-fith of a grain; December 16, I gave a small portion to Professor Dana, five grains or less, and in January last I gave him about half of what remained; September 3 last I put a grain of the arsenic in a vial with alcohol, and on the 13th inst. I took on the point of a knife and weighed three milligrammes of the poison, and on the 21st I filled two microscopic slides; Dut my records do not show it; this is all I have taken.

Mr. Watrous—Do you know what that white powto taken. ... Watrous—Do you know what that white pow-

der was?
Professor White—If you mean by the absolute test of chemical analysis, I will say that I don't; but I am confident that it was arsenic.

Mr. Watrous—Do you know that it was not pulver-

Mr. watrous—Do you know that it was not pulverjzed sugar?
Professor White—Certainly it was not; the microscope would show the difference of the crystals. And
with some irritation he added, "I tell you I know it
was not sugar." (Laughter.)
Mr. Watrous—Why did you examine it to see that
it wasn't like sugar?
Professor White—I had occasion to for other purposes connected with this case, and my microscope
convinced me. Aracnic crystallizes in the form of
petalicdrons, or forms which have certain mathematical relations to each other. But I don't claim
to be an expert.

to be an expert.

Counsel for the State objected to this line of ex-

Counsel for the State objected to this line of examinat of, as the witness was put on by the State, not as: 12 expert, but to show what was done with the Coigrove package of arsenie.

Mr. Watrous—But the State has always claimed that this was arsenie.

Mr. Waller—So it was. But we might as well tryto prove its chemical composition by Sheriff Hull, who brought the package in his big coat pocket, as to try to do it by this witness.

Mr. Watrous—Judging from what he says he don't know; perhaps you are right there. (Laughter.)

A STORY EXPLOISED.

At the afternoon session Professor White resumed his testimony.

At the afternoon session Professor White resumed his testimony.

Mr. Watrous—Professor, did you, in the examination of the body, find a piece of steel?

Judge Harrison—I object.

Mr. Watrous—I will admit that it is not a legitimate cross-question.

Mr. Harrison—I will saimit that it is not a legitimate cross-question.

Mr. Harrison—I will saimit that it is not a legitimate cross-question.

Mr. Harrison—I will waive the objection, but I think it is werse than useless to try to follow up and get at the truth or all the stories that have been published in the newspapers.

Mr. Jones for the defence) retorted:—I have noticed that any piece of evidence that was likely to benefit the prosecution specify found its way through the papers to all parts of the country.

Professor White—Then I may answer. I did not find any piece of steel. (Sensation.)

The story published was to the effect that, on making an analysis of parts of the body of Mary Stannard, a minute fragment of steel had been found in the neck where the stab was inflicted, and that this corresponded to a nick in the blade of Haydon's knife. The State, however, never made any claim of this sort, and the origin of the story is unknown.

THE STATE FURGHASING ARSENIC.

George A. Steven, a deputy shortiff of New Haven county, called for the State, testified to purchasing small lots of arsenic at drag stores in New Haven, Moriden, Bridgeport, Wallingtord and East Haven—Hifty-six in all; each was properly marked for identification; the object was to obtain for the use of

the State these samples for comparison and to determine their similarity or otherwise as to crystals and general composition. On cross-examination he said that the State defrayed the cost of the purchases, and that, as a general thing, he represented to the druggists that he wished to use the poison to kill rate or for experimental purposes; he avoided giving the true object for evident reasons, and teared refusal if he proffered no explanation.

Mr. Watrous—What was the obect of all this secrees?

riff—I make it a rule in my ordinary business disclose anything about it.

not to disclose anything about it.

Mr. Watrous West pothning:

Sheriff—Not to my howheige, sir.

Mr. Watrous—Why didn't you visit Madison itself or places in its vicinity?

Sheriff—Because I wasu't instructed by Judge Harrison to go to any than those I have named excepting Durham, which is nearest where Haydon fived. There was no drug store there.

Mr. Watrous—Did your superior, Sheriff Byxbee, know anything about all this?

Sheriff—I don't know. I never told him, and we never talked about the matter for three months or more that the packages laid in his safe, until I delivered them to the experts.

Edmund Zacher (one of the counsel for the State) called, tostined that he is a lawyer and also a tutor of German in Yale College; last January. In the course of the preparation of the case, he purchased fourteen packages of arsenie in Hartford in as many different places; the packages were subsequently delivered to Professor Dans.

Louis H. Zacher, of Hartford, brother of the preceding witness, tostified to accompanying him in purchasing arsenie; but one of the sloces visited was a wholerate store, but there was no intent in avoiding wholesale on DAN'S ANALYSES.

The winness whose testimony hat been awaited with interess all day, Professor Edward Silliman Dans of New Haven, now appeared on the stand. Hos a young, slightly built man, with light hair and mustache, and has almost a boyish appearance. He was called by the State to prove the dissimilarity between the arsenie bought by Hayden on the day of the murder and that which he claims was the same found in his barn. Professor Dans is twenty-nine years of age, and is now an assistant professor in natural philosophy in Yale College and for six years has been an instructor in mineralogy and crystallized forms, and and exception of the total of the microscope had made him, he believed, familiar with its powers and uses in studying diatons.

Mr. Watrous—In studying what?

Professor Dans—The studying what?

Professor Dans—The studying what?

Professor Dans—The will arse

same works, and if so, would the microscope detect them?

Professor Dana—There are differences, and the microscope will detect them if anything will; I have here a specimen of fine unground arsenic and another that has been ground; the eye alone would detect no difference; in some samples we find natural crystals in octohedron shape. (The witness held up a large bit of glass cut in that shape for illustration.) Most of these crystals are destroyed in winding.

grinding.

The Court at this point adjourned until to-morrow. Many of the spectators were disappointed, for it had been anticipated that Professor Dana would to-day detail his examination of the poisons in this

THE BARNES MURDER TRIAL.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1879. A jury, in the Barnes case, at Sandy Hill, was ob-ained on Tuesday afternoon, and the case was opened by District Attorney Fairchild, who viewed the facts, setting forth that he expected to prove that the prisoner caused the death of her husband with arsenic, which she purchased the day previous to his sickness, for the purpose, as she laimed, of killing rats.
Dr. William B. Maynard testified to visiting Barnes

during his sickness, and to holding a consultation with Dr. A. M. Young relative to his case; that both decided, from the symptoms, that Barnes was sufforing from a dose of irritant mineral poison; informed the prisoner of the abo should administer food or drink to the patient but a nioce of Barnes and a neighbor, who

patient but a nioce of Barnes and a neighbor, who were present; prescribed bromide of potassium for Barnes and left some there; after the death of Barnes, the prisoner said people accused her of killing him. She admitted buying arsenic, but claimed to have lost it on the way home.

The defence attempted to prove that Priest, sonin-law of Barnes, had threatened his life, but the Court excluded this evidence.

Drs. A. M. Young and John Lambert corroborated the first witness and were quite positive in regard to the existence of symptoms of arsenical poisoning.

Mrs. Mary Whalen, niece of the deceased testined to visiting Shushan with the prisoner the day previous to Barnes' sickness and to the prisoner going to a drug store without her; also to her uncle's sickness and to the prisoner going to a drug store without her; also to her uncle's sickness and to the prisoner administering milk to Barnes' sickness and to the prisoner administering milk to Barnes' solt her sickness and to the prisoner administering milk to the prisoner between the deceased testined.

The apparent purpose of the defence is to prove that the poison, if administered at all, was given in mistake ter other drugs—sub-nitrate of bismuth or bromide of potassium—left by the attending physician.

THE HINDS-JAMES MURDER TRIAL

PROSECUTION ABANDONED BY THE STATE'S AT-TORNEY AND THE ACCUSED BROTHERS DIS-CHARGED-STRANGE COURSE OF HUMAN JUS-TICE-DETAILS OF THE KILLING.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1879.
In the Circuit Court, at Towsontown, Baltimore county, to-day, the case of Denwood B. Hinds as county, to-day, the case of Denwood B. Hinds as principal and his brother Harry Hinds as accessory for the murder of Isaac James in this city on the 16th of April last came up for tria!, and, after the examination of a number of wit-nesses, the State's Attorney abandoned the prosecution, and consented to and accepted a plea of self-defence by the accused and the prisoners were discharged. When the parties were indicted for the murder bail was refused and they were con-fined for some months in the City Jail. Application

for the murder bail was refused and they were confined for some months in the City Jail. Application by counsel was then made for the removal of the case from the Criminal Court of this city to the Circuit Court of Baltimore county, which was granted. The prisoners were next admitted to bail and the trial came on to-day.

DETAILS OF THE KILLING.

When Mr. James was shot by young Hinds the deepest indignation was felt by the entire public at the act. It was alleged that Denwood Hinds had, while an accepted suitor, seduced a daughter of James, an accomplished and highly respected young lady, in December last a brother of the young lady sought Hinds at his place of employment, and, charging him with the seduction of his sister, commenced firing on him. Hinds immediately drew his revolver and returned the fire. Several shots were exchanged on each side, and both young men were wounded. Hinds left the city and while sequently Hinds returned to the city and while walking on the street in company with his brother early in the morning they were met by Isaac James, the father of the young lady. An encounter with pistols immediately occurred and James was killed.

THE SCRIBNER MURDER CASES.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 22, 1879. The third trial of Jason P. Scribner for murder began to-day. On May 11, 1878, the prisoner made an assault with a spade upon his wife and children, two of whom died from injuries which he inflicted. He was tried in the autumn of 1878 for inflicted. He was tried in the autumn of 1878 for the murder of his daughter, and was found guilty of murder in the first degree; but exceptions were allowed and argued, and no decision has yet been rendered. In the spring of 1879 Scribner again came up for trial on an indictment charging him with the death of the other child. At this trial the jury disagreed. The present trial is on the same indictment. The day has been occupied in obtaining a jury, which now lacks one of being complete. YALE'S COLORED JANITOR.

NO TRACE OF HIM DISCOVERED -THEORIES THAT HE WAS ROBBED - FEARS THAT HE HAS ALSO BEEN MURDERED.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 22, 1879. The mystery concerning the disappearance of Thomas Blake, ex-janitor of Yale College, seems rather to increase than decrease. Whether he has been murdered after being robbed or met with other mistortunes his wife and the Yale professors, who have interested themselves in his behalf, have not yet learned. He was an old and feeble man to undertake such a journey. He received at Yale Co about \$50 per month, and an inducement of \$15 extra per month as a California coachman was what induced him to leave home. He took an emigrant passage, which cost him only about \$60, but his outfit exhausted all his money and left his family almost penniless. The letter which the Buffalo negro, Elliot, says he wrote at Blake's request is be-

almost penniless. The letter which the Buffato negro, Elliot, says he wrote at Blake's request is believed by President Porter and Mrs. Blake to have rather been written by Blake himself. The handwriting is very similar to specimens of Blake's chirography remaining about the college. This being so the statement of Elliot is unaccountable. When Blake went to bid the Yale authorities goodby he was badly affected, and expressed much grief when he parted with his wife and child at the depot. His wife nearly despairs of his safety.

White Blake had a through ticket his baggage was checked only as far as Chicago. Last Mouday the trunk, which contained several suits of clothing, was called for and taken, but by whom is not known. The emigrant ticket, which was numbered, and could be identified, had not then been heard from. If Blake had been murdered for his effects, which were worth about \$300, it seems probable that the murderer would have hastened to have secured the baggage earlier, for Blake left New Haven October 6, and the baggage would have reached there by the Sth or 9th. On the other hand, if Blake was robbed, as the (now) supposedly genuine letter stated, why was he not found by Dr. Foster or some other of the Yale graduates, of whom there are a dozen or more in Buffalo well acquainted with him? It would seem impossible, too, that Blake should have reached Chicago, as his ticket was stolen—so the letter said—unless after he was robbed the ticket was returned and he allowed to go on, while Elliot wrote to see what he could make out of the information he gained from the guilible ex-janitor. The monoy sent Dr. Foster by President Porter and Protessor Kingsley is still in Dr. Foster's possession. Among the articles in Blakie's, possession was a silver cup, lined with gold, a birthday present, which bears the date 1866. Other articles can be identified should they come to light, and may serve as clews to unravel this singular affair.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

KEENE, N. H., Oct. 22, 1879.

The mysterious murder of Alvan C. Foster, a The mysterious murder of Alvan C. Foster, at Keene, on the 23d of May, 1876, is in a fair way of being cleared up. The Grand Jury, now in session, have found indictments for murder against F. W. Dodge, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; George R. Spencer, of Springfield, Vt., and Gideon Lee, of Chester, Vt. These parties were in town at the time of the murder, and from time to time have dropped words here and there which led to their indictment. The evidence so far obtained makes a strong case against them.

WAS THE WRONG MAN HANGED?

WOLFBORO, N. H., Oct. 22, 1879. The end of the Buzzell-Hanson murder, which oc curred in 1874, in Brookfield, was reacned this after noon at the session of the County Court at Ossipee The plea of Charles W. Cook, the self-convicted prin The pica of Charles W. Cook, the self-convicted principal in the affair, who pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, was accepted by the State, and Chief Justice Doe gave him the extreme penalty of the law—thirty years in State Prison. It will be remembered that Buzzell, who was accessory to the murder, was hanged at Concord on the 10th of July last.

AN ATROCIOUS, ASSAULT.

NEWTON, N. J., Oct. 22, 1879. George Youmans and Michael Conly will be brought up for trial here to-morrow for a most aggravated outrage upon a young lady. On the 13th gent looking young lady, about eighteen years old, living in Hardyston township, in this county, had been attending a picnic a mile from her father's house. As she was returning home, walking, quite late in the evening, accompanied by four young boys, named Thomas Frawloy, James W. Burrows, Edward and Caleb Rude, three men approached in a threatening manner. One of the boys became frightened, and hastily retreated. The ruffians, who were large, powers fellows, knocked Frawley down, injuring him severely, overswed the others, and carried the almost distracted girl into an adjoining field, where she was subjected to the most brutal outrage. Soon a young gentleman named Frank Edsall approachol the spot in a carriage. The boys stopped him and told him what had occurred, and he im-mediately alighted and went with them to the relief of Miss Mott.

The ruffians had a revolver. The rescuers were un-

of Miss Mott.

The ruffians had a revolver. The rescuers were unarmed, but they succeeded in driving the secondrels off. The poor girl, who was almost entirely divested of clothing and nearly dead from fright and the injuries she had received, was placed in the carriage and, protected by Edsail and the boys, proceeded toward home, but soon after they had started the ruffians returned and, armed with sticks, stones and the revolver, demanded the surrender of the girl. After a hot fight, in which some of the boys were

ruffians returned and, armed with sticks, stones and the revolver, demanded the surrender of the girl. After a hot fight, in which some of the boys were badly bruised, the secondrels were again driven off, and the girl was taken home.

The rescuing party recognized the assailants as Michael Conly, George Youmans and Michael O'Horne, and warrants were issued for their arrest. Two days later Constable Joseph Burrows, learning that Youmans had obtained employment near Franklin, went there and arrested him. The prisoner asked permission to go to the house and change his clothing. The constable accompanied him and remained outside the door while he went in Youmans passed through the house, jumped from a window and was gone. Since that time great efforts have been made to capture the culprits, but without result, until the 3d inst., when Constable Best arrested Youmans at Stanhope. The prisoner admitted committing the crime, and said Conly was in Paterson, where he was found at the Rogers Locomotive Works, working under the assumed name of Charles O'Donnell. Michael O'Herne is reported to be working in an iron mine in Putnam county, N. Y., but the officers sent there have been unable to find him.

Much sympathy is felt for the unfortunate girl and her family, all of whom are respectable people and highly esteemed in the locality where they live.

PORTER AGAIN IN JAIL.

"Billy" Porter, the escaped burglar, who was recaptured by Detective Wade at half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, as reported in the HERALD, was taken to the Essex Market Police Court some eight hours afterward, and thence, by order of Justice Duffy, was removed to Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. Sheriff Riley, who took the prisoner across the river, was just about to visit this city to prosecute the search for Porter when the HERALD's ac count of the arrest was placed before him. In company with Detective Shanley he came at once to New York, going first to the Tenth precinct sta tion house and thence to the Essex Market Court, where a charge of escaping from prison court, where a charge of escaping from prison was preferred against the captive. Porter made the trip to Brooklyn with his wrist shackled to that of the detective. Two policemen accompanied the party to the Grand street ferry, and they were followed by a crowd, presumably of Porter's friends, who boarded the street cars in Williamsburg. Sheriff Riley thereupon decided to walk, and on the way was approached by three mon who had pursued him from the ferry. The prisoner is now confined in cell No. 10 on the middle tier, and will be kept in jail a couple of days before being taken to court for sentence. Sheriff Riley believes that he was on his way to visit his wife when captured. She left her boarding house last Saturday night. Reporters are refused access to the burglar.

Assistant District Attorney Wernberg said yesterday:—"I am better pleased that Porter has been arrested than I would be if I had a five hundred dollar note in my hand this minute. I have spent some money in his pursuit, and the Sheriff has paid out a great deal. It has been uppermost in his mind ever since Porter escaped, and he has not been absent from the city for a day, so anxious has he been in directing the efforts to secure this arrest." The full ponalty for the crime of which Porter has been convicted is five years' imprisonment. As for Irving, the attorney said it was doubtful if they could convict him of burglary on the evidence. Sherif Riley says that the reward he offered for Porter's arrest in Jupe has expired by virtue of limitation.

POLICEMAN DOOLEY'S BULLET.

James Warren, of 124th street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, presented himself yesterday at the District Attorney's office as complainant against Policeman Charles Dooley, of the Eighteenth precinct, who shot him on the morning of Septem-ber 17. Warren was serving milk on the occasion referred to when the accused, on returning home after having been relieved from duty, found him in his wife's room. The officer fired at him, the builet passing between the second and third ribs and finally ledging in the spinal column. Warren was conveyed to the Ninety-minth Street Hospital, where he lay in a precarious state. The papers will be submitted to the Grand Jury for action.

"NOT GUILTY."

Joseph A. Blair Acquitted of the Murder of His Coachman.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT. The Exculpated Man Breaks Down Upon . Hearing the Verdict.

The trial of Joseph A. Blair for the murder of John Armstrong, his coachman, at Montclair last June, which has occupied the attention of the Essex County Court at Newark for the last seventeen days, was brought to a close yesterday. It ended in a ver-dict of acquittal, and the complete liberation of the accused and his exoneration from all blame in the

Early yesterday morning a report was circulated in Newark that the agony was all but over; that the Court had decided to call the jury in and see if a conclusion could not be reached. As early as nine o'clock people who had heard the report began to file into court. At half-past nine the two Judges who have tried the case—Presiding Judge David A. Depue and Lay Judge John H. Meeker—took their seats on the bench. The court room continu to fill up. Lawyers, reporters and well known citizens of Newark and Montclair crowded in and took Blair was brought down from the County Jail about nine o'clock, and was placed in an antercom, where his wife joined him. The time were on. Minutes seemed to be unusually long. They multiplied by sixty, and still no change came, except that the Judges left the bench for their private room and people still crowded into the Court House. The crowd was a highly respectable one. It included a few ladies—friends of Blair and of court officers.

At exactly half-past ten o'clock Judge Depue ordered the court convened. The Crier made the usual announcement and the Court was in session. The Judge sent for Colonel Davis, the Deputy Sheriff, and directed him to send word to the jury that the Court was now in session and would be pleased to receive any communication or request they might make. As the Judge spoke deep silence prevailed in the cham-ber. After a brief absence the Colonel returned and whispered something to the Court. The latter and whispered something to the outst. As acceptance will wait a reasonable time." It was now eleven o'clock lacking ten minutes. The audience chatted, but the slightest movement of an officer, a judge or any one inside the railing stopped the talk and set cars and eyes alert. Expectancy stood on tip-toe, and the excitement was all the more feverish because suppressed by the presence of the Court, Judge Depue being a great stickler for decorum.

At half-past eleven o'clock Judge Depue tapped to order. The sudience at once hushed itself as if in

order. The studence of the church.

"Let the jurors come in and let a space be cleared for them," the Judge said.

The space was cleared by Sheriff Van Cortlandt Van Department. "Let the prisoner be provided with a place," said

"Let the prisoner be provided with a place," said the Judge.
Joseph A. Blair was brought into court and provided with a seat beside his counsel, ex-Judge Caleb S. Titsworth. He looked pale and haggard. His features plainly revealed the awful strain upon his nerves. The suspense was manifestly wearing the flesh from his frame. He was painly dressed in a dark gray suit. Mrs. Blair took a seat by her husband. She, too, looked pale and wan, her white face looking all the whiter because of her dark hat and costume.

ing all the whiter because of her dark has and costume.

The silence in court had become positively oppresive. It was a relief to hear the door open and to see the jury file in and take the positions assigned them by the Sherifi. They all stood. Then the silence was deeper than ever. A pin could almost be heard to drop. The vast audience held its breath. "Let the the jury be polled," said the Judge.

County Clerk Smith and the Crier went through the formula. Every man answered to his name. "Let the prisoner stand up."

Itel the prisoner stand up."

Itel arose. He fairly shivered with emotion and it was plain to be seen he was waging a desperate battle with himself to maintain an appearance of composure.

composure.

The usual form of telling the jury and the prisoner to look at each other was gone through.

NOT GUILTY.

The following dialogue ensued:—

Clerk—Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a ver-

Clerk—Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?
Several Jurors—We have.
Clerk—Who speaks for you?
Several Jurors—Our foreman.
Clerk—Mr. Foreman, how say you and how say all—is the prisoner guilty or not guilty?
Foreman Doremus—Not guilty.
The scene that followed was for a moment one of wild excitement. A thunderclap of applause came from Blatr's friends in the audience. Women gave went to their feelings in loud sighs of relief. Elair entirely lost control of himself. He uttered a loud cry, burst into tears of joy, fell upon his knees and threw himself across the lap of his coursel, Judge Titsworth. Mrs. Blair also burst into tears and sobbed as if her heart

sel, Judge Titsworth. Mrs. Blair also burst into tears and sobbed as if her heart would break. Judge Titsworth also showed deep emotion. The scene presented was one of dramatic intensity. It moved every one. Judge Depue sharply rebuked those who applauded, especially some lawyers. When silence was restored he addressed the jury, thanking them for their patience and submission to inconvenience and for their attention to the case, and then discharged them. They had been out just four full days, one of the longest periods on record in Essex county. They returned to the Grand Jury room, exchanged final salutations and then left for their homes.

Meanwhile Blair recovered himself. Upon motion of his counsel he was formally discharged by the Court. He went to his old court room quarters accompanied by his wife, his brothers Hall and William Blair; Mr. W. A. Torrey, his principal Montelair friend; Judge Titsworth and many other friends, including Constable Andrew Jackson Jones, of Milburn, who had carefully guarded him all along.

Hearth recorder was admitted to the room and

all along.

A Herall reporter was admitted to the room and was warmly received by the liberated man. "I have no words," he said, "in which to thank the press for the generous and impartial manner in which it has treated me all the way through. I feel especially indebted to the Herall for jts course toward me, both in its reports and its editorials."

"You had many friends, Mr. Blair, who stood by you bravely?"

"You had many friends, Mr. Blair, who stood by you bravely?"

"Yes, indeed, sir. No man ever had such friends as I have. I can never repay them. In all this terrible ordeal, from beginning to end, I have not had one to turn his back on me. While I was in jail and during the trial not a day has passed that some friends have not visited me to buoy me up with hope and their continued confidence. Ah, sir, no man knows what friends are until he needs them. Then he finds out, as I have found out."

"This has been a coatly affair for you?"

"It has, indeed. I was poor before it began. I am still poorer now, of course: but I care nothing for that. I have a fortune in the result just reached in open court."

"Did you see the seamstress' story in to-day's HEMALD?"

"I did, and read it through; but do not like to say anything about it without the consent of my coursel, who cautioned me not to say anything about it without the consent of my coursel, who cautioned me not to say anything to reporters. He will be in shortly and I will ask him. I would like to talk with you about it, though it's all over now and may be it will be best to let it go. Some of it is, of course, true, but more of it is not."

Her Hall Blair was introduced to the reporter. He said, laughing:—"Why can't you put in the HeraalD 'Personal Intelligence' to-morrow the fact that I have that \$500 all ready for Ophelia Dyar's father if he will call on me in Brooklyn?"

"Yes, do," said Blair.

COUNSEL ON MISS. MULHEAN'S STORY.

Presontly Judge Titsworth entered. Mr. Blair asked him about Mrs. Mulhean's story.

"Oh, it isn't worth talking about now," said Mr. Titsworth. He continued, however:—"It is true that Mr. Blair took her home in his carriage that night betore the shooting, but it isn't true that he ever used the expression she puts in his mouth."

Mr. Histr himself said:—"I never said anything whatever about John being only an overgrown Irishman."

GOING HOME.

The interview was here interrupted by the amenuscement that a carriage internation.

GOING HOME.

GOING HOME.

The interview was here interrupted by the announcement that a carriage was in waiting to take Mr. and Mrs. Blair home to Montclair. Accompanied by Judge Titsworth, Mr. Torrey and Constable Jones, they entered the vehicle, which stood at the rear of the Court House, at a quarter past one P. M., and drove through the back streets up town to the Bloomfield turnpike, and thence to Montclair. A large crowd witnessed their departure, but not a word was uttered nor a sigh made of a hostile nature.

A Newark lawyer said yesterday that he had it from rollable authority that the jury stood, from the moment they went out, ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The two who held out so long were, he said, William Terhune and John Nungesser.

SUPPOSED PARRICIDE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1879. A special despatch from Berea, Onio, gives the details of a murder near that place last night. Gottlieb Muller was killed, his wife fatally and a son seriously injured. An older son is suspected of being the murderer.

PARNELL'S CAREER.

AN ENGLISH PORTRAIT OF THE IRISH AGI-TATOR-HIS PARLIAMENTARY EXPERIENCES AND POSITION.

[From the London Echo.]
"If Parnell does not draw the rein," remarked a friend to me the other day, "the country will soon have to put him under lock and key." It is not my intention to justify the observation, or to discuss
the anti-rent agitation in Ireland in any shape, but
it seems to me that when a politician comes to be
regarded by a great many people as a rather dauregarded by a great many people as a rather daugerous man—and there are a great many people of
my friend's way of thinking—it is well the country should know something about him. Gladstone
we know, and Boaconsheld we know; but here is
a new factor in politics, as the jargon of the
day goes, about whom nobody, except his own
personal friends, knows anything. To begin with,
Mr. Parnell—as I am for the moment biographical, let me say Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell—although
an Irish acitator, and the hone of a year "young cal, let me say Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell—atthough an Irish agitator, and the hope of a very "young Ireland" party, is, curiously enough, not an Irish-man at all, or one only to a limited extent. He is American by his mother's side, his mother being the daughter of an admiral in the United States Navy, and his father comes of an old English family, originally, I believe, from one of the Midland counties The poet Parnell was one of his ancestors. I do not know at what date the Parnells settled in Ireland, but it must have been a very long time ago, for the grandfather of our Mr. Parnell was the last Chancelor of the Exchequer of the Irish Parliament, and

a bitter opponent of the Union. So much for the lineage of my hero. It is not by any means con-temptible. There are very many peers who have not

a bitter opponent of the Union. So much for the lineage of my hero. It is not by any means contemptible. There are very many peers who have not so good a one.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN PARLIAMENT.

Now for the man himself. I do not know that previous to 1875 either Ireland or England had ever heard of Mr. Parnell. His father was a quict, unobtrusive man of no mark at all, except that he was once High Sheriff for the county of Meath, in which the family property is situated. The first appearance of our friend on any stage was when he made his bow to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in April, 1875, with the return for the county of Meath in his pocket. A tail, thin, fair, studious young man of nine-and-twenty at that time, nobody then suspected in him the future loader of a "party of exasperation." He had not long finished his studies at Cambridge, and politics were practically an unknown field to him, his chief article of faith being "Home Rule," which Mr. Butt had not long before invented as an improvement on Fenianism, and while it was then understood by Young Ireland to be a patriotic thing to believe in. That session, after the manner of most new members, Mr. Parnell was mute. Mr. Parnell heard vote after vote of the estimates passed, and clause after clause of bills discussed in committee, and said not a word. The idea of obstruction was then as far from his mind as from, say, Admiral Edmonston's. The following session he began to find his fect and to interest himself in small details of estimates, and it seems to have been about this time, on his seeing the success which attended persistent criticism, that he thought of obstruction. It was only by degrees, however, that the policy of obstruction was developed, and the House itself is, perhaps, in some degree, responsible for it. Everybody knows that the House, or rather the Ministerial portion of it, is somewhat impatient of criticism, ospocially of persistent criticism, of the estimates. Dillwyn, Whitwell and a few others have a sort of prescriptive rist t

questions year after year; but no sooner does any new member betray a disposition to pry into the secrets of the public purse than the mechanical majority proceeds to sit on him after its own fashion. A hum of conversation arises as soon as the new man gots upon his legs. The new man, being under the impression that members are merely carcless, and not malicious, raises his voice; the talkers raise theirs, till at length, if the trial of strength is continued long enough, the House is a perfect Eabel of sound. This was Mr. Parnell's experience.

Now, few men have the temerity to brave the House of Commons. Ninety-nine members out of a hundred, finding that they cannot get a hearing, are content to accept the inevitable. Not so Mr. Parnell. Under a slim and almost effeminate exterior he has an iron will. He refused to be put down. The more the House would not listen, the more he would talk, even although he could not be heard more than a couple of benches off, and his persistence gradually attracted the support of the sympathetic Biggar and one or two kindred spirits in the same direction, who looked upon him as an Irish martyr. By and by he began to retaliate by talking when he had nothing to say, and so during the sessions of 1877 and 1878 the morits of obstruction as an engine for extorting concessions from the government gradually dawned upon him and his faithful adherents, whose appearance in the character of funacial and administrative critics the House resented in protty much the same. way as his own. Perhaps had Mr. Parnell possessed in some degree the oratorical faculty the House would have treated him more kindly. But he has a harsh, monotonous voice, which at once destroys all sympathy between him and his heavers, and his manner is stiff, and so to speak, wooden. Since he has been in Parliament he has never, so far as I recollect, spoken upon any question of general politics except flogging, and that he took up more, perhaps, for obstructive purposes than on conscientious grounds. The political treed

nesses his words through his toeth with ill disguised resentment. But Parnell remains invariably imperturbable. A contest between him and the House is a comedy in itsolf. "Mr. Speaker," says Mr. Parnell, rising to his feet, amid overpowering cries of "Vide! 'vide!" Then comes a lull, in which Mr. Parnell edges in the words "Mr. Speaker, sir." Here there is a renewed chorus of voices, on the subsiding of which Mr. Parnell utters the words, "I rise," which are followed by another outburst. In this way he contrives, bit by bit, to proceed with his speech, the House unconsciously serving his purpose by forcing him to pause at every word. Though a man of this resolute and unbending stamp, he has, in personal intercourse, the mildest and most gentle manner conceivable. He is almost womanly, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson has long since noted that he is an inveterate water drinker. A somewhat comic transformation in his appearance occurred a session or two ago. Finding his hair thinning he was persuaded to shave the upper portion of his scalp, and the result was that for some little time he, was scarcely distinguishable in the House from Jenkins. The remedy—a somewhat hazardous one—succeeded in his case, enabling him to stave off—at all events for some years—the misortum of baldness.

HIS INCOME.

There is a belief abroad that Parnell is a wealthy

fortune of baldness.

HIS INCOME.

There is a belief abroad that Parnell is a wealthy man. This is a mistake. His property does not bring him in more than £1,500 a year, and, true to the principles he has recently been preaching up and down Ireland, he has, within the past few bring him in more than £1,500 a year, and, true to the principles he has recently been preaching up and down Ireland, he has, within the past few weeks, reduced his own rents some twenty per cent. It is a question of some importance how a man of this stamp stands in popular estimation. From inquiries I have made I am convinced that Mr. Parnell is at present the most popular man in Ireland. He is almost worshipped by the masses, who naturally take kindly to the new doctrine that unless the landlords concede in all cases a reduction of twenty-five per cent in rents it is legitimate to pay no rent at all. By the members of the home rule party he has never been cordially liked. He was never on any but bare speaking terms with Mr. Butt, and the relations existing botween him and Mr. Shaw, the present leader of the home rule party, are very similar. The breach between him and the party generally was considerably widened by an incident which took place last session. At a meeting of the home rule committee he urged that, unless the government granted a substantial University bill to Ireland, the whole of the votes for the Queen's colleges should be opposed. The proposal was rejected, and Mr. Parnell, who is a Protestant, is said, while smarting under defeat, to have used the words, "You are a cowardly lot of Papist rats." A fierce controversy raged on this subject in the Irish papers. It was asserted by some members of Parliament, and denied by others, that the words had been used. Whether they were or not does not greatly matter. The fact remains that the reported use of them gave rise to a great deal of bad blood and alienated a great portion of the home rulers from Mr. Parnell and his projects. Now he stands almost the will do his best at the next general election to secure supporters there is no doubt. Rumor has it that there are ten or twelve London Irishmen, chiefly of the literary and legal persuasion, who are prepared on the first opportunity to conset Irish seats under his patronage. If the general election ca

FOREIGN NOTES.

The damage caused by fires in Russia in the month

the amount of 16,000,000 rubles.

The Queen of the Belgians will present to the future Queen of Spain a wedding veil of Flemish lace of the choicest workmanship, which is now being made at the girls' orphanage at Ghent.

The gigantic project for the construction of a canal through the Caucasus from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea is meeting with great favor in St. Potersburg from those interested in direct commerce from the Black Sea with Central Auis.

The Russian Navy according to the Golos new

The Russian Navy, according to the Goles, new cousists of 25 iron-class, 4 trigges, 11 corvetes, it

is manned by 3,187 officers and 23,220 men.

Prince Nikita. of Montenegro, whose daughters are being educated in St. Petersburg, has signified his intention of visiting the Russian government appears since his visit to Vienna to be less friendly disposed toward its former protegi.

The winter garden which the King of the Belgians has had constructed in the park at Leeken is the largest structure of the kind in Europe. The immense cupola of iron and glass is sixty metres in diameter and thirty metres in height in the centre. It is supported by thirty-six columns of white stone, each being one metre in diameter.

General Toileben, who, like General Kaufmann.

cach being one metre in diameter.

General Todieben, who, like General Kaufmar
is in constant communication with scientific in
tutions in Germany, which he regularly informs
important geographical discoveries, has prosent
three camels to the Zoological Gardons in Berl
which have likewise been the recipient of seve
handsome donations from General Kaufmann.

handsome donations from General Kaufmann.

At a review of the chasseurs at Odessa the Czarembraced a common soldier before the front, and thanked him as the representative of the whole army for their valorous deeds, which had far superseded his expectations. A similar tone pervades his ukase to the Cossacks of the Don, in which he showers upon them all kinds of favors and distinctions in return for their valiant services on the field.

Colonel Prejevalski, the indefatigable Russian explorer, is, according to his latest reports, progressing most favorably on his tour from Saissau over the Altai Mountains to Barkul and Cham. He hoped soon to reach Thibet. One of his companions, a Khirgiz of the name of Mirsass, whom he sent back with letters, confirms the statement that the Chinese authorities, after their first mistrust had yanished, treated the Colonel and his party with marked consideration. He had followed him as far as Lake Oran-Kul.

Oran-Kul.

Baden-Baden has not only triumphantly maintained its attractions since the abolition of the gambling tables, but regained thousands of new friends.
The past summer has been a splendid season, and in
september and October the little watering place has
assumed the air and importance of an imperial residence. The congress of German naturalists has
just been held there. Dr. Nachtigall, the African explorer, delivered a lecture on the Sahars, and received an invitation to dine with the Empress of
Germany.

plorer, delivered a lecture on the Sahara, and received an invitation to dine with the Empress of Germany.

The Madrid journal (La Masana), which is edited by Schor Victor Balaguer, a well known political, literary and influential statesman, who, on several occasions has been Minister of the Colonies, is publishing a series of interesting articles devoted to the movements of the World's Fair, to be held in New York in 1883. The articles give full accounts, favorable to the exhibition, and are signed by the Engineer of the Forests. Schor José Jordana Morera. This gentleman was Director of Agriculture for Spain in the Philadelphia Centennial of 187d. After the exhibition closed Mr. Jordana was intrusted by his government to make the special studies of American institutions, and since he has been back in Madrid he has published many articles of value and interest as the result of his studies.

Russia is pushing on with the construction of a flotilla of gunboats. Two were launched a few days ago and two more will be launched next week or the week after. Four others are also in course of construction—two in Finland and two in Germany. With the exception of the two latter the engines of all the gunboats are being constructed by English engineering firms in Russia. The eight gunboats belong to the Staunch class and will be armed with 11-inch guns of Russian manufacture. The entire flould is under orders to be ready for active service in the Baltic by the opening of navigation next spring, when they will replace some of the thirteen are on the Baltic by the opening of navigation next spring, when they will replace some of the thirteen are on the Baltic by the opening of navigation next spring, when they will replace some of the thirteen are on the Baltic by the opening of navigation next spring, when they will replace some of the thirteen are on the Baltic by the opening of navigation next spring, when they will replace some of the thirteen constructed shortly aftor the ctuly war in America, and have become, from the a

ENGLISH FARMERS LEAVING TEXAS.

David Mewha, one of the English farmers who went to Texas last September with the intention of settling on a farm, has returned in disgust to this city. He visited Castle Garden yesterday and requested Superintendent Jackson to locate him in some part of the country where there was good farm land or to procure for him some suitable employment. Mowha is an intelligent man, and his story, as told to a HERALD reporter, bore the stamp of tember, bringing with him his wife and five chil'
dren and also enough money to keep his family for
twelve months. A week provious to his departure
from England a party of ninety-twe Yorkshire
farmers had started for Texas, and Mewha had with
him letters of introduction to these people from W.
G. Kingsbury, London agent of "the European Land
and Emigration Department of the European Land
and Emigration Department of the Guiveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway of Texas." According to Mewha this agent represented the land
in the neighborrood of New Philadelphia and Engle
Lake, Texas, as very good for agricultural purposes,
and each immigrant was to receive 100 acros at \$3
per acre, with his own time to pay for the land. Contrary to his expectations Mewha found all the
ground in that locality unsuitable for farming, being
what is called "ball prairie land," good only for
raising cattle. The Yorkshire farmers were disguisted, and, Mewha said, uttered threats of vengeance
against the English agent. Some of the farmers
built houses for their families, hoping they might
discover some way in which to make a living; but,
at last, the majority of them determined to leave,
and at present there are not more than twelve of the
original ninety-two in Texas, the remainder having
come North.

AGRICULTURISTS ORGANIZING. tember, bringing with him his wife and five chil-

AGRICULTURISTS ORGANIZING.

PRELIMINARY MEETING FOR THE ESTABLISH-MENT OF A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL 80-CIETY.

throughout the country a meeting took place is room No. 24, Cooper Institute, yesterday, of farmers and others interested in agricultural advancement, not only as to increase of production, but the increase of facilities for transportation and the furnishing of markets for consumption. The desirability and practicability of organizing a national interest and represent every section of the country, was also discussed. Among those who pledged as-sistance, though unable to attend the meeting,

interest and represent every section of the country, was also discussed. Among those who pledged assistance, though unable to attend the meeting, were:—Ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York; Governor Nathaniel Head, of New Hampshire; ac Governor Nathaniel Head, of New Hampshire; ac Governor Suth, of Vermont; H. G. Davis, United States Senator from West Virginia; Judge William Fullerton and the presidents of agricultural societies, agricultural societies, agricultural societies, agricultural societies, of Pennsylvania, and now president of the State Grange. The other officers chosen were Dr. A. S. Heath, of this city, and ex-Governor Hyde, of Connecticut, vice presidents; Ezra Whitman, of Maryland, and D. W. Wilson, of New Jorsey, secretaries. Mr. John H. Reall delivered an address explaining the object of the meeting, in which he recited the history of the former national agricultural societies, three in number, the last of which sucumbed to the effects of civil war. The afm of the present movement, he said, is to form an association that will command the respect and confidence of the whole community, an organization free from secret methods and combinations. The sole purpose is the advancement of agriculture by a society based on truthful practices and clean cut principles, the improvement by natural means of the condition of all. It is not intended to supplant a single existing organization, but to co-operate with all that will work with the new one. They will be as necessary as ever. The society should be so broad in scope and the expense of membership so light that every one interested in the soi and its products might be a member. Its influence should extend to the producer and consumer, that the entire community might receive the utmost good from it. "Let us form an association," said he, "that shall being the amenber. Its influence should extend to the producer and consumer, that the entire community might receive the subject the following resolution was ap

A GOOD WORK.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.] The HERALD is doing a good thing in exposing the harsh treatment given the paupers in the county poorhouses of the State. It is astonishing what cruelties are practised in the name of sweet charity.